

every retired worker receives a pension that she can count on. Social Security has worked for women because workers who earn less receive a larger proportion of their earnings in benefits than those who earn more.

Women must play an important role in shaping Social Security for the future. Social Security reform must be assessed in terms of impact on women, the majority of Social Security recipients. A Social Security system that works well for women, will benefit all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, celebrating Women's History Month highlights the accomplishments of women and the need to open new doors in the future. But this special month would be meaningless if women's needs are forgotten during the rest of the year. We must continue to increase the workplace opportunities for women, which will benefit Americans in every corner of every state, as we face the economic challenges of the 21st century.

CONGRATULATING THE MARIPOSA HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Mariposa High School girls track and field team, the Lady Grizzlies. Upon the completion of the 1998 season, the Lady Grizzlies secured their fourteenth consecutive Southern League championship. This sets an all-time record for girls track and field in the State of California.

During their streak, no opponent has posed a true threat to the Mariposa team. In 1985, the Lady Grizzlies won their meet with a score of 100, outdistancing their closest competitor by 24 points. In the 13 seasons since, they have more than doubled the score of the second-place team on 10 occasions. To add to the accomplishments of the Lady Grizzlies from 1985 to 1998, their relay teams have won 24 of the available 28 league championships, and their athletes have won 120 out of 186 possible individual league titles. Among the team members from 1990 to 1997, 8 members of the Lady Grizzly team have gone on to compete in track and field on the college level.

Since 1985, the year this winning streak began, the number of teams in the Southern League has fluctuated between 6 and 10 squads. Also in that time, Mariposa has seen 5 different head coaches, 3 principals, and 4 district superintendents. The stability the Lady Grizzlies have maintained throughout these 14 years is a testament to the dedication of the athletes, as well as to the encouragement they have received in the community.

Mr. Speaker, the Lady Grizzlies of Mariposa High School have performed exceptionally throughout the last decade and a half. They have illustrated the virtues of dedication, tenacity, and team work. I encourage them to continue on this path, and wish them the best of luck in the future. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Mariposa Lady Grizzlies track and field team.

CAMP-PRICE DRY CLEANING ENVIRONMENTAL TAX CREDIT ACT

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, Rep. DAVE CAMP and I are introducing the Camp-Price Dry Cleaning Environmental Tax Credit Act, legislation which would provide an incentive for dry cleaners to transition to environmentally friendly dry cleaning technologies. Under this legislation, dry cleaners would be able to take a 20-percent tax credit on the purchase of technologies that substantially reduce risks to public health and the environment.

The Federal Government can and should help accelerate the transition to technologies that meet our criteria for greater energy efficiency, or greater protection of public health and the environment. If we really want the private sector to move toward greener and healthier technologies, and if we don't want to simply rely on new regulation to do it, the simplest, most effective method is through targeted tax incentives. President Clinton has proposed this type of approach for equipment that helps reduce energy consumption, and I think it is also appropriate for equipment that helps protect human health and the environment.

We are just beginning to see the possibilities of what technology can accomplish for environmental protection. Environmental technology promises to mend the rift that has too often arisen between environmental protection and economic development. It will make reducing pollution easier and cheaper, and it will itself become an engine for growth in our economy.

I am pleased to join with my colleague on this initiative and look forward to working with him to achieve its passage.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, during this Women's History Month, I'd like to tell you about Johnnie Carr, Daisy Bates, and Diane Nash, three women of color who helped shape America.

How many of you know these women and how their work contributed to the greatest social revolution of our time?

The role of black women in the civil rights movement has largely been overlooked by historians. Yet, black women throughout the South organized protests, strategized, rounded up volunteers for marches and sit-ins, raised money, registered voters—and put their lives on the line.

This network, which crisscrossed cities, towns, and rural areas across the South, provided the underpinning for Dr. King's organization.

The famous Montgomery bus boycott of 1955–56 that put Dr. King in the nation's spotlight for the first time was started by and sus-

tained by women, who put their reputations, their lives, and their jobs on the line. Women organized carpools through their churches and found funds to help support those who had been fired because of their participation in the boycott.

Johnnie Carr of Montgomery helped bail out Rosa Parks who had triggered the boycott when she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. Mrs. Carr helped organize that famous boycott and went on to organize the Montgomery Improvement Association and the struggle to desegregate life in Montgomery.

During the course of the boycott that lasted for 382 days, Johnnie Carr arranged for church and private carpools to carry people to their jobs and helped clothe and feed those who had been fired or blacklisted because of their support of the boycott.

Mrs. Carr told the Chicago Tribune in 1994, "We focused on segregation in every phase of life. We were willing to risk bodily harm and even death. . . . The bus company personnel did so many things to intimidate us, but we stood firm in refusing to ride the segregated buses. People walked together in the pouring rain, holding hands and singing."

The boycott was a success, and ultimately, the U.S. Supreme Court declared segregation on Alabama's buses to be unconstitutional.

Daisy Bates story is set in Little Rock, Ark., where she was a leader in the fight to desegregate the city's all-white Central High School. She and her husband ran the Arkansas State Press Newspaper and were active in the local chapter of the NAACP. Daisy Bates was the "coordinator" of the nine children who were selected to attend Central High School, starting on September 4, 1957.

Many of you, if you are old enough, will remember watching events unfold in black and white on your TV sets. On September 3, the Governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, ordered the National Guard to surround the school to prevent the nine students from entering the school. His actions were, of course, in direct violation of the 1954 Supreme Court ruling that outlawed "separate but equal schools."

"The parents [of the black children] were justifiably afraid for their children's safety," Bates told the Chicago Tribune. "But we felt that we had to risk everything. . . ."

A mob lying in wait for the arrival of the children tried to lynch 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford. On September 23, they tried again to enter the school, succeeded but had to leave because of the threatening mob outside. Bates demanded that President Eisenhower intervene and violence spread throughout the city.

The President dispatched 10,000 members of the National Guard and the 101st Airborne division and Central High was integrated.

Although Daisy Bates "won," it was not without a great price. She and other local NAACP leaders were arrested and she and her husband lost their newspaper business when they refused to cave-in to the demands of advertisers that she dissuade blacks from applying for admission to Central High School.

Diane Nash grew up on Chicago's South Side and in 1959 went off to Nashville to attend Fisk University, one of our nation's leading historically black colleges. "There were no restaurants in downtown Nashville where black people could sit and eat in an unsegregated manner, and only one movie theater, where we were relegated to the balcony," Nash told a Chicago Tribune reporter in 1994.